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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 131
Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report updates the information on the financial situation of the United Nations contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/64/497/Add.1). It also provides a review of the Organization's financial situation as at 5 October 2010 and updated projections to 31 December 2010.

The report considers four main financial indicators: assessments issued; unpaid assessed contributions; available cash resources; and the Organization's outstanding debt to Member States. At 5 October 2010, assessments issued during 2010 were lower than at 31 December 2009 for the regular budget and the international tribunals, but higher for peacekeeping funds. Assessments for the capital master plan were maintained at the same annual level. Unpaid assessments as at 5 October 2010 were higher than as at 31 December 2009 for all categories.

Payments of troop and equipment obligations were broadly current for all active missions. Further, amounts owed to troop and equipment providers at 31 December 2010 are expected to be lower than the projection made in May and about $345 million below the amount owed as at 31 December 2009.

Cash positions are projected to be positive at year-end for all funds, although the final outcome will be dependant on last-quarter contributions. Unpaid assessments remain highly concentrated among a few Member States, particularly for the regular budget, the international tribunals and the capital master plan. Consequently, the final outcome for 2010 will depend in large measure on the payments that those Member States make in the final months of 2010. The only way to overcome this problem and to ensure a more stable financial base for the work of the United Nations is for Member States to meet their financial obligations to the Organization in a fuller and more timely fashion.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report updates the information on the financial situation of the United Nations contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/64/497/Add.1). It also provides a review of the Organization's financial situation as at 5 October 2010 and updated projections to 31 December 2010.

2. The picture that the information presents for 2010 is generally mixed, with improvement in some areas.

3. The financial strength of the United Nations has traditionally been measured by four main indicators: assessments issued; unpaid assessed contributions; available cash resources; and the Organization's outstanding debt to Member States.

II. Review of the financial situation as at 5 October 2010

4. A review of the financial situation shows decreases in the level of assessments for the regular budget (from $2,499 million at 31 December 2009 to $2,167 million at 5 October 2010) and the international tribunals (from $348 million at 31 December 2009 to $256 million at 5 October 2010). The level of assessments for peacekeeping increased (from $5,765 million to $9,510 million), while that for the capital master plan remained fixed at $341 million (based on the multi-year payments system). As at 5 October 2010, unpaid assessments were higher than at the end of 2009 for all categories.

A. Regular budget

5. Both assessments and payments were lower in 2010 than in 2009, by $332 million and $371 million respectively. Unpaid assessed contributions were also lower, by $43 million, at $787 million on 5 October 2010 compared with $830 million on 13 October 2009.

6. The number of Member States that had paid their regular budget assessments in full by 5 October 2010 was 119, 1 less than at 13 October 2009. The corresponding figure for 31 December 2009 was 136. The Secretary-General wishes to thank the 119 Member States that had honoured their obligations for the regular budget in full by 5 October 2010 and urges other Member States to follow their example.

7. Of the $787 million that remained outstanding at 5 October 2010, 88 per cent was owed by a single Member State, 9 per cent by four other Member States and 3 per cent by the remaining Member States. Clearly, the final picture for 2010 will largely depend on the action taken by those countries in the coming few weeks.

8. Cash resources for the regular budget comprise the General Fund, to which assessed contributions are paid, the Working Capital Fund, presently approved at the level of $150 million by the General Assembly, and the Special Account. The regular budget cash balance at the end of 2010 is projected to be lower than at the end of 2009. However, the final position will depend in large measure on the action to be taken by the Member States referred to above.

B. Peacekeeping operations

9. The unpredictable nature of the demand for peacekeeping activities makes it hard to predict financial outcomes with any confidence. In addition, peacekeeping has a different financial period, running from 1 July to 30 June instead of from 1 January to 31 December, assessments are issued separately for each operation and, since assessments can currently be issued only through the mandate period approved by the Security Council for each mission, they are issued for different periods throughout the year. A comparison between the financial situation of peacekeeping operations and that of the regular budget and the international tribunals is complicated by all of these factors.

10. The total amount outstanding for peacekeeping operations as at 5 October 2010 was $3.2 billion. This is approximately $1.3 billion higher than at the end of 2009 and is $1.1 billion above the level at 13 October 2009. The $3.2 billion outstanding as at 5 October 2010 includes assessments for the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) of approximately $408 million, which were issued recently, on 29 September 2010, and are still within the 30-day due period. The higher level of unpaid peacekeeping assessments is also partly related to the higher level of assessments in 2010, amounting to $9.5 billion as compared with $5.7 billion in 2009. Notably, peacekeeping assessments for the last half of the fiscal year 2009/10 could be issued only in January 2010 after the General Assembly's decision on the new rates of assessment in December 2009.

11. Unpaid peacekeeping assessments are not as heavily concentrated as other categories. However, 34 per cent of the $3.2 billion in unpaid peacekeeping assessments as at 5 October 2010 was from just two Member States, and another 41 per cent was from seven other Member States.

12. At 5 October 2010, 11 Member States had paid all peacekeeping assessments that were then outstanding, due and payable, namely: Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania. Subsequently, the Netherlands and Singapore paid all peacekeeping assessed contributions that were currently due and payable. Other Member States are urged to follow the example of those States.

13. The cash balance in peacekeeping accounts as at 5 October 2010 was about $4.5 billion. This amount was divided between the accounts of a number of ongoing and closed operations and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. However, there are restrictions on the use of those resources. In its resolutions on the financing of peacekeeping operations, the General Assembly routinely specifies that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing from other active missions. In addition, the terms of reference of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund restrict its use to new operations and the expansion of existing operations. Further, only some of the cash available in the accounts of closed peacekeeping operations is currently available for cross-borrowing. At 5 October 2010, cash in the accounts of active missions totalled approximately $3.9 billion, the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund had $141 million and the accounts of closed missions had $433 million.

14. Based on information currently available, it is expected that total cash available in peacekeeping accounts at the end of 2010 will be reduced to $3.4 billion, with approximately $2.8 billion in the accounts of active missions,

$435 million in the accounts of closed missions and $141 million in the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. These estimates are based on projected receipts and disbursements.

15. Of the $435 million expected to be available in the accounts of closed peacekeeping operations at the end of 2010, $192 million is set aside for amounts to be paid for outstanding liabilities, such as troop and equipment payments and credits to be returned to individual Member States. This leaves only $243 million available for possible cross-borrowing by both active peacekeeping operations and other accounts, including the regular budget and the international tribunals. With increased liquidity in peacekeeping missions, the need for such cross-borrowing in recent years has declined, although this trend could also reverse, given the inherent unpredictability of receipts. Cross-borrowing of a total of $148 million was required in 2008 for seven active operations. In 2009, cross-borrowing in the amount of $49 million was required for four active missions: the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). So far in 2010, cross-borrowing from the accounts of peacekeeping operations has been required for two active missions, MINURSO and UNMIT, for a total of $29 million.

C. International tribunals

16. The financial position of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia improved slightly in 2010. Assessments in 2010 are lower than those in 2009, and the amount outstanding is lower by $13 million.

17. The number of Member States paying their assessed contributions for both international tribunals in full by 5 October 2010 was 88, five more than by 13 October 2009. The Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation to the 88 Member States that have met their financial obligations to the international tribunals in full and urges other Member States to follow their example.

18. The final financial position of the international tribunals will obviously depend on the payment of assessed contributions by Member States during the remainder of 2010. The breakdown of unpaid assessed contributions for the international tribunals also shows a high degree of concentration, with one Member State accounting for 68 per cent of the total, three other Member States accounting for 16 per cent, and the remaining Member States accounting for 16 per cent. Much, therefore, will depend on the action taken by those Member States.

19. If recent trends continue, the international tribunals should end the year with positive cash balances. Once again, however, the actual outcome will depend on Member States meeting their financial obligations to the international tribunals in a full and timely fashion.

D. Capital master plan

20. The total budget for the capital master plan project of $1.88 billion was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/251.

21. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 61/251, 180 Member States are under the multi-year payment system and 12 have opted for a one-time payment. As at 5 October 2010, 113 Member States had paid in full their capital master plan assessed contributions, and payments totalling $1.4 billion had been made against assessments due and payable, with $84 million outstanding. In addition, a number of Member States that did not opt for a one-time payment have nevertheless made advance payments. As at 5 October 2010, payments to the working capital reserve totalled $44.9 million.

22. In order to ensure the timely execution of the project, all Member States are urged to pay their assessed contributions to the capital master plan in full and on time.

III. Debt to Member States

23. The forecast in May 2010 was that the Organization's debt to Member States providing troops and equipment to peacekeeping operations as at 31 December 2010 would have been reduced to $525 million. Based on revised projections, it now appears that the amount outstanding at the end of 2010 will be about $430 million, which is lower than the projection made in May and also significantly below the amount of $775 million outstanding as at 31 December 2009.

24. New obligations in 2010 are above 2009 levels, owing mainly to the deployment of troops to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and deployment of additional military contingent and formed police units to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, partly offset by the reduction in the deployed military strength of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and UNMIL. However, for all active missions, payment of troop obligations was broadly current up to August 2010, and up to June 2010 for contingent-owned equipment, a considerable improvement from the situation of one year ago. Further, the cash-flow situation of peacekeeping operations will continue to be monitored constantly, with a view to maximizing quarterly payments based on the cash that is available.

25. The Secretary-General is committed to meeting the Organization's obligations to Member States providing troops and equipment to peacekeeping operations as expeditiously as possible. The extent to which he can do this, however, will continue to depend on the degree to which Member States meet their financial obligations to the United Nations in full and on time and on the finalization of memorandums of understanding with troop contributors for the provision of equipment.

IV. Conclusions

26. The Secretary-General wishes to pay special tribute to the following Member States that had paid in full all assessments for the regular budget, the international tribunals, the peacekeeping operations and the capital master plan that were due and payable as at 11 October 2010, namely: Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Republic of Tanzania. Since 11 October 2010, Monaco has also paid in full its due and payable assessments. Other Member States are urged to follow the example of those States.

27. The financial indicators for 2010 are mixed, with improvement in some areas. Cash positions are projected to be positive at year's end for all funds, although the final outcome will depend on last-quarter contributions. The level of debt to Member States is projected to decrease significantly, to $430 million at the end of 2010, compared with the level of $775 million at the end of 2009.

28. Unpaid assessments reflect decreased levels compared with one year ago for all categories except peacekeeping operations. However, in the case of peacekeeping operations, the increase in unpaid assessments is directly related to the higher level of assessments in 2010, as assessments for the last half of the 2009/10 peacekeeping fiscal year could be issued only at the start of 2010 after the General Assembly's decision on new rates of assessment.

29. Despite some improvement in the level of unpaid assessments, amounts outstanding continue to be highly concentrated among a few Member States for most categories. For peacekeeping operations, there has been some gradual reduction in the degree of concentration over recent years.

30. In order to maintain the financial health of the Organization, it remains as critical as ever for Member States to meet their financial obligations to the United Nations in full and on time.

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Agenda items 36, 52 and 60

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Letter dated 15 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

Israel continues to occupy the Syrian Golan, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations. Israel persists in its refusal to return the occupied Syrian Golan to the Syrian motherland and to comply with resolutions of international legitimacy, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981). It continues to pursue a policy of terrorizing and oppressing the Syrian citizens of the Golan, throwing them into prison, expropriating land, expanding the settlements, plundering the natural resources of the Golan and laying mines there.

Not content with infringing the human rights of the Syrian Arab citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan, Israel has also damaged the environment and the means of livelihood of the Syrian citizens of the Golan. In this connection, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic should like to draw your attention to the grave violations which the Israeli occupation authorities have recently committed in the occupied Syrian Golan; they have deliberately stolen water from Mas'adah Lake in the occupied Syrian Golan, causing the area of the lake to shrink, inflicting huge material losses — of some $20 million — as thousands of fish have died and the apple harvest has collapsed, and turning the area into an arid, semi-desert zone, which has been stripped of vegetation. The Israeli occupation forces furthermore pump water from the lake to the farms of Israeli settlers and into artificial

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reservoirs, even though the reservoirs are full of water. In addition to the losses already mentioned, the continuation of these operations is expected to generate losses of around $10 million this year. In addition to stealing the water, Israel distributes irrigation water inequitably, giving Syrian farmers already reeling under the weight of the occupation less than half as much water from Mas'adah Lake as they give to Israeli settlers and charging them more for it. Thus, Syrian farmers were given 3.5 million m^3 of irrigation water this year, at a cost of $3 million, as compared with the settlers, who received 24 million m^3, at a cost of $7 million.

These are grave violations of General Assembly resolution 64/185, entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources", in which the General Assembly reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and demands that Israel cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion of, or endangerment of the natural resources in the occupied Syrian Golan.

The Syrian Arab Republic calls on the international community to bear its responsibilities by preventing Israel from pursuing its violations and compelling it to desist from performing any act involving the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion of water resources in the occupied Syrian Golan, in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, in particular the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution 64/185.

The Syrian Arab Republic calls on the international community, particularly the Security Council, to bring pressure to bear on Israel to compel it to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy. Any failure to bring genuine international pressure to bear on Israel to implement Security Council resolution 497 (1981) will only encourage it to temporize with regard to complying with this resolution, and with all the other international resolutions calling on it to cease its occupation of the Syrian Golan.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, under agenda item 36, entitled "The situation in the Middle East", agenda item 52, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories" and agenda item 60, entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources."

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 15 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the thirteenth round of the Geneva Discussions, held on 14 October 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander **Lomaia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 15 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the thirteenth round of the Geneva Discussions

The thirteenth round of the Geneva talks was held on 14 October 2010. Participants discussed the issues of security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of habitual residence. Meetings of the two working groups were held, in which participants took part in an individual capacity. Deliberations were moderated by representatives of the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The head of the provisional administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, Dimitri Sanakoev, and the Chair of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Giorgi Baramia, took part in the thirteenth round of the Geneva talks. Representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi also participated in the working groups.

To the disappointment of the Georgian side, the thirteenth round of the Geneva talks was once again marred by the walk-out of the participants from the Tskhinvali proxy regime from the working group dealing with the issues of safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees. It is obvious that the decision of the Tskhinvali proxy regime to boycott the Geneva Discussions can only be explained by the refusal of Moscow to allow the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the places from where they were forcefully evicted. The Co-chairs regretted the decision of the Tskhinvali proxy regime and stated in their press communiqué that the resumption of the usual format of Working Group II was essential for confidence-building and resolution of immediate humanitarian problems.

Two information sessions were held before the meetings of the working groups on 13 October 2010. In one session, participants received information from international experts on the voluntary exchange of information and facilitation of communication across the occupation line. In another session, technical aspects of property restitution and return were discussed. During that session, international experts shared experiences gained in other regions with participants. It was agreed that, during the following rounds, co-moderators would continue to explore the ways in which field experience and lessons learned in other conflict areas could be used to further the creation of conditions for the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes.

In Working Group I, which addressed the issues of security and stability, participants from Tbilisi stressed the importance of full implementation of the 12 August ceasefire agreement, and the full de-occupation and withdrawal of Russian troops from the occupied Georgian territories. Particular attention was paid to the ongoing work of the so-called "demarcation" of the occupation line and the imposition of artificial restrictions on the freedom of movement of the local population.

During the session, the Georgian side once again called upon Moscow and its proxy regimes to immediately release all detainees and to ensure the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the occupied regions of Georgia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia believes that the lives of the detainees, some of whom require urgent medical assistance, continue to be in danger as a result of the inhuman and degrading treatment to which they are regularly subjected. The Georgian side calls upon the international community to undertake concerted action and to persuade the Russian Federation and its proxy regimes to abandon the practice of taking hostages and release these persons immediately. Meanwhile, it is essential that international humanitarian agencies be given full access to these detainees and to others in need of humanitarian assistance inside the occupied regions of Georgia.

During the meeting of Working Group I, the Georgian side once again emphasized the importance of the full functioning of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms. During that round, participants reached an agreement to resume the work of the Ergneti/Dvani Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism by the end of October. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia hopes that the agreements reached within the Geneva framework will be honoured and that the work of the mechanism, which had been suspended for the past year because of the position of Moscow and Tskhinvali, will finally be restored.

Another issue discussed during the thirteenth round was a decision by Moscow to withdraw its armed forces from the occupied village of Perevi. While this development will have positive implications for the local residents of Perevi, it should be noted that it is an initial step, which must be followed by the full de-occupation of the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, where more than 10,000 Russian troops continue to be stationed in contravention of international law, the accepted international principle of host nation consent and the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008.

In Working Group I, participants continued discussing issues related to the non-use of force and international security arrangements. Unfortunately, participants from Moscow continue to reject the approach proposed by the Co-chairs, once again demonstrating that they are unwilling to engage in discussions on the establishment of an effective security regime in the occupied territories, consisting of international security arrangements and the agreement on the non-use of force.

In Working Group II, participants began their work with a review of the humanitarian situation on the ground and pointed out the need for concrete humanitarian actions in view of the upcoming winter season. Once again, owing to the lack of willingness by Moscow and its proxy regimes to allow the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons to their homes, Working Group II made no substantial progress. Participants will revisit the issue of establishing conditions for the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons through joint undertakings during the following round. The Georgian side hopes that, at least during the next round, Working Group II will be able to assemble in full composition.

Participants agreed to hold the fourteenth round of Geneva talks on 16 December 2010.

Tbilisi, 14 October 2010

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 13 October 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 October 2010, addressed to you by the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Kemal Gökeri (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fazli **Çorman**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 13 October 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 30 September 2010, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/65/480-S/2010/502), which yet again contains well-known allegations of violations of "international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus", and to bring to your attention the following.

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile for as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to give in to their demands. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

Lastly, the Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. I also deem it imperative to point out that Turkey, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, does not need the advice of the Greek Cypriot administration on how the issues should be dealt with in the context of international law and the Security Council. Furthermore, Turkey has been, throughout the negotiations, encouraging the Turkish Cypriot side to achieve a just and political settlement on the island. I would like to put on record once again that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to finding a settlement in the form of a new partnership that will be in line with the established United Nations parameters and body of work. Bizonality, the political equality of the two peoples, the equal status of the two constituent States and the continuation of Turkey's effective guarantee will constitute the parameters for a solution to the Cyprus problem. Removal of the existing isolation of Turkish Cypriots and equal treatment of the two sides by the international community will surely contribute positively to the efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus. Similar commitment from the Greek Cypriot side will pave the way for an early, mutually acceptable and fair settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Kemal **Gökeri**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/65/523

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 45
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 18 October 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the declaration adopted by the Union of South American Nations on the question of the Malvinas Islands and the special communiqué on the Union's rejection of the British announcement of intent to fire missiles from the territory of the Malvinas Islands (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 45.

(*Signed*) Diego **Morejón**
Deputy Permanent Representative of Ecuador
to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 18 October 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration on military activities of the United Kingdom in the Malvinas Islands

The States members of the Union of South American Nations, in view of the communication of 8 October 2010 whereby British military forces informed the Argentine authorities that they planned to fire missiles from the territory of the Malvinas Islands, hereby protest, in the firmest and most vigorous terms, the intent to conduct this military exercise, and demand that the British Government refrain from carrying it out.

They likewise reject the conduct of such exercises, which contrasts sharply with the region's policy of consistently seeking to resolve the dispute by exclusively peaceful means, as urged by the international community and in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/49, which calls upon the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the General Assembly.

Accordingly, they reaffirm the tenor of previous declarations and reiterate their strong support for the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the question of the Malvinas Islands. They also recall that the region has an abiding interest in the resumption of negotiations by the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in order to find, as soon as possible, a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and declarations of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Quito, Ecuador
12 October 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 33, 34 and 39

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 8 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recorded for the period of 2 September to 1 October 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 33, 34 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 October 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 2 September to 1 October 2010

No.	Direction	Date, time	Firing From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
1.	Aygepar	02.09.10 18.00	Firearm	1
2.	Aygepar	02.09.10 19.20	Firearm	1
3.	N.Karmiraxbyur	02.09.10 21.42	PK	4
4.	Movses	03.09.10 01.35	Firearm	8
5.	Vahan	03.09.10 18.30	Firearm	50
6.	Chinari	03.09.10 22.30	Firearm SVD	90 8
7.	Movses	03.09.10 01.50	Firearm	7
8.	Movses	03.09.10 19.55	Firearm	1
9.	Movses	03.09.10 19.55	Firearm	1
10.	Movses	03.09.10 20.40	Firearm	6
11.	Aygepar	03.09.10 21.05	PK	15
12.	Movses	03.09.10 21.05	PK Firearm	100 80
13.	Berdavan	04.09.10 04.00	sniper weapon 12.7mm	4
14.	Chinari	04.09.10 23.40	Firearm	7
15.	Movses	04.09.10 17.45	Firearm	45
16.	N.Karmiraxbyur	04.09.10 18.25	Firearm	1
17.	Movses	04.09.10 19.25	Firearm	3
18.	N.Karmiraxbyur	04.09.10 20.00	Firearm	3
19.	Movses	04.09.10 21.25	machine gun 12.7mm PK	24 8
20.	N.Karmiraxbyur	04.09.10 21.40	machine gun 12.7mm PK	20 25
21.	Movses	05.09.10 03.45	Firearm	1
22.	Movses	05.09.10 04.45	Firearm	1
23.	Barekamavan	04.09.10 18.15	Firearm	6
24.	Koti	04.09.10 23.00	Firearm	3
25.	Koti	04.09.10 23.00	Firearm	2
26.	Berdzruni	05.09.10 02.10	Firearm	2

27.	Bardzruni	05.09.10 02.10	Firearm	2
28.	Ttujur	05.09.10 20.50	Firearm	100
29.	Movsesgekh	05.09.10 20.30	Firearm	6
30.	Movsesgekh	05.09.10 20.35	Firearm	8
31.	Movsesgekh	06.09.10 00.25	Firearm SVD	10 5
32.	Berqaber	05.09.10 18.05	SVD	6
33.	Berqaber	05.09.10 18.06	SVD	7
34.	Berdavan	05.09.10 14.00	Firearm	4
35.	Voskepar	05.09.10 22.30	Firearm	8
36.	Voskepar	05.09.10 22.30	Firearm	12
37.	Bardzruni	05.09.10 22.30	SVD	3
38.	Chinari	06.09.10 19.50	Firearm	8
39.	Chinari	06.09.10 23.30	SVD	4
40.	Chinari	06.09.10 23.30	SVD	5
41.	Movses	06.09.10 16.45	Firearm	18
42.	Movses	06.09.10 16.45	SVD	5
43.	Movses, Aygepar, N.Karmiraxbyur	06.09.10 19.10-21.00	Firearm SVD PK	3000 50 2500
44.	N.Karmiraxbyur	06.09.10 23.20	Firearm	70
45.	N.Karmiraxbyur	07.09.10 00.45	Firearm	20
46.	Eraskh	06.09.10 14.10	Firearm	15
47.	Bardzruni	06.09.10 23.00	Firearm	7
48.	Chinari	07.09.10 22.20	PK	8
49.	Movsesgekh	07.09.10 22.40	Firearm	10
50.	Berqaber	07.09.10 17.15	SVD	4
51.	Dovekh	07.09.10 20.20	Firearm	100
52.	Voskepar	07.09.10 22.00	Firearm	1
53.	Berdavan	08.09.10 01.10	PK	40
54.	Aygepar	09.09.10 03.20	Firearm	6
55.	Bardzruni	08.09.10 16.45	PK	30
56.	Vahravar	08.09.10 11.20	sniper weapon 12.7mm	4
57.	Aygepar	09.09.10 19.30	Firearm	2
58.	Dovekh	09.09.10 12.05	Firearm	3

59.	Berdavan	09.09.10 18.00	Firearm	3
60.	Berdavan	09.09.10 18.00	Firearm	3
61.	Berdzruni	09.09.10 02.35	Firearm PK	7 6
62.	Dovekh	11.09.10 18.00	PK	30
63.	Dovekh	11.09.10 19.30	PK	30
64.	Berdavan	11.09.10 22.25	Firearm	4
65.	Berdavan	12.09.10 00.05	Firearm	30
66.	Aygepar	09.09.10 02.40	Firearm	6
67.	Berdzruni	11.09.10 13.00	SVD	3
68.	Berdzruni	11.09.10 15.05	Firearm SVD PK	22 4 24
69.	N.Karmiraxbyur	12.09.10 14.45	Firearm	1
70.	N.Karmiraxbyur	12.09.10 15.05	Firearm	2
71.	N.Karmiraxbyur	12.09.10 17.35	Firearm	3
72.	Dovekh	12.09.10 13.25	SVD	3
73.	Dovekh	12.09.10 15.25	Firearm	30
74.	Dovekh	12.09.10 15.30	SVD	5
75.	Dovekh	12.09.10 19.50	NSVP 12.7 mm	1
76.	Voskepar	12.09.10 23.30	Firearm	5
77.	Dovekh	13.09.10 00.30	PK	100
78.	Eraskh	12.09.10 17.05	Firearm	10
79.	Eraskh	12.09.10 17.40	SVD	3
80.	Eraskh	12.09.10 17.55	Firearm	1
81.	Eraskh	13.09.10 01.00	Firearm	5
82.	Vahan	13.09.10 16.15	Firearm	30
83.	Vahan	13.09.10 16.15	Firearm	20
84.	Chinari	14.09.10 00.15	SVD Firearm	6 4
85.	Berqaber	13.09.10 11.30	SVD	4
86.	Dovekh	13.09.10 18.15	PK	15
87.	Movses	14.09.10 13.30	machine gun 12.7mm	6
88.	N.Karmiraxbyur	14.09.10 19.20	Firearm	2
89.	N.Karmiraxbyur	14.09.10 19.50	Firearm	100
90.	N.Karmiraxbyur	14.09.10 19.50	SVD	2

91.	N.Karmiraxbyur	14.09.10 19.50	Firearm	8
92.	Bardzruni	14.09.10 19.30	Firearm	4
93.	N.Karmiraxbyur	15.09.10 17.50	Firearm	15
94.	Sarigyukh	15.09.10 13.40	PK Firearm	20 30
95.	Sarigyukh	15.09.10 13.55	SVD PK	40 100
96.	Berqaber	15.09.10 14.20	machine gun 12.7mm	15
97.	Dovekh	16.09.10 12.20	SVD	3
98.	Dovekh	16.09.10 12.50	SVD	5
99.	Berdavan	16.09.10 22.25	Firearm	10
100.	Barekamavan	17.09.10 00.35	SVD	3
101.	Bardzruni	16.09.10 13.55	SVD	6
102.	Aygepar	17.09.10 22.55	Firearm	20
103.	Aygepar	17.09.10 23.15	Firearm	15
104.	Dovekh	17.09.10 20.30	PK	100
105.	Bakhanis	18.09.10 01.55	Firearm	6
106.	N.Karmiraxbyur	18.09.10 12.25	Firearm	3
107.	Bakhanis	18.09.10 08.45	Firearm	2
108.	Barekamavan	18.09.10 17.25	Firearm	5
109.	Vazashen	19.09.10 18.50	Firearm	6
110.	Vazashen	19.09.10 22.00	SVD Firearm	2 7
111.	Vazashen	19.09.10 23.00	PK	3
112.	Vazashen	19.09.10 23.00	PK	5
113.	Barekamavan	19.09.10 19.40	SVD	3
114.	Barekamavan	20.09.10 16.50	PK machine gun 12.7mm	50 15
115.	Eraskh	20.09.10 15.10	Firearm	1
116.	Aygedzor	21.09.10 10.00	Firearm	3
117.	Dovekh	21.09.10 22.00	PK	30
118.	Dovekh	21.09.10 23.40	SVD Firearm	5 10
119.	Bakhanis	22.09.10 04.55	Firearm	10
120.	Bakhanis	22.09.10 04.55	Firearm	8
121.	Chinari	22.09.10 15.20	machine gun 12.7mm SVD	50 30

122.	Kirats	22.09.10 23.55	Firearm	3
123.	Dovekh	22.09.10 16.50	SVD	4
124.	Eraskh	23.09.10 05.55	Firearm	3
125.	Bardzruni	22.09.10 18.10	Firearm	10
126.	Chinari	23.09.10 16.40	PK	30
127.	Aygedzor	23.09.10 17.15	Firearm	15
128.	Paravaqar	23.09.10 15.00	SVD	1
129.	Chinari	23.09.10 22.20	Firearm	15
130.	Bakhanis	24.09.10 19.45	Firearm	4
131.	Bakhanis	24.09.10 20.00	Firearm	1
132.	Agarak	24.09.10 16.50	SVD	12
133.	Chinari	07.09.10 22.20	PK	8
134.	Movsesgekh	07.09.10 22.40	Firearm	10
135.	Berqaber	07.09.10 17.15	SVD	4
136.	Dovekh	07.09.10 20.20	Firearm	100
137.	Voskepar	07.09.10 22.00	Firearm	1
138.	Barekamavan	08.09.10 01.10	PK	40
139.	Aygedzor	26.09.10 11.35	Firearm SVD	60 5
140.	N.Karmiraxbyur	26.09.10 11.25	Firearm	3
141.	Sarigyukh	26.09.10 15.30	SVD	5
142.	Vazashen	26.09.10 22.40	PK	30
143.	Vazashen	26.09.10 23.10	PK	30
144.	Voskepar	26.09.10 18.50	Firearm	1
145.	Eraskh	26.09.10 12.05	Firearm	3
146.	Eraskh	26.09.10 23.55	Firearm	8
147.	Bardzruni	26.09.10 15.40	SVD Firearm	2 3
148.	Aygedzor	27.09.10 10.00	Firearm	2
149.	Barekamavan	27.09.10 15.40	Firearm	3
150.	Barekamavan	27.09.10 16.20	SVD Firearm	1 3
151.	Barekamavan	27.09.10 17.00	Firearm	3
152.	Eraskh	28.09.10 03.00	Firearm	4
153.	Bardzruni	27.09.10 16.05	Firearm	6

154.	Chinari	28.09.10 13.20	machine gun 12.7mm sniper weapon 12.7mm	40 7
155.	Laligyukh	28.09.10 19.40	RPK	15
156.	Bakhanis	28.09.10 20.05	Firearm	1
157.	Bakhanis	28.09.10 23.55	Firearm	3
158.	Eraskh	29.09.10 03.45	Firearm	5
159.	Berdavan	29.09.10 22.40	Firearm	1
160.	Eraskh	29.09.10 22.55	Firearm	4
161.	Eraskh	30.09.10 02.50	Firearm	3
162.	Eraskh	30.09.10 03.10	Firearm	6
163.	Berdzruni	29.09.10 16.20	SVD	1
164.	Bardzruni	29.09.10 19.45	Firearm	2
165.	Agarak	29.09.10 20.10	RPK	70
166.	Agarak	29.09.10 20.40	Firearm	2
167.	Agarak	29.09.10 23.30	Firearm	30
168.	Agarak	29.09.10 23.40	SVD	8
169.	Movses	30.09.10 19.30	Firearm	10
170.	N.Karmiraxbyur	30.09.10 19.30	Firearm	5
171.	Aygepar	30.09.10 21.10	Firearm	45
172.	Vazashen	30.09.10 10.30	SVD	3

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 2 September to 1 October 2010:

Number of violations: 190

Shots: about 8,476

PK – (3,381), RPK 5.45 mm – (85), SVD – (267), machine gun 12.7 mm – (170), sniper weapon 12.7 mm – (15), AK – (4,557), NSVP – (1).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact of Nagorno Karabakh from 2 September to 1 October 2010:

Number of violations: 1,258

Shots: about 15,459

RPG-7 – (3), PK – (1,601), RPK 5.45 mm – (81), SVD – (1,015), machine gun 12.7 mm – (385), sniper weapon 12.7 mm – (182), UTYOS – 12.7 mm – (105), AK – (12,087).

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Agenda item 115
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 16 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the declaration entitled "Advance global health: achieve the Millennium Development Goals", which was adopted at the sixty-third annual Conference of the United Nations Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations on 1 September 2010, in Melbourne, Australia (see annex). Australia was privileged to host this important Conference as a contribution to civil society preparations for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, to be held from 20 to 22 September.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 115.

(*Signed*) Gary **Quinlan**
Permanent Representative

10-59253 (E) 211010

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Annex to the letter dated 16 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Declaration adopted at the sixty-third annual Conference of the United Nations Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations

Advance global health: achieve the Millennium Development Goals

The present Declaration was agreed by the 1,600 participants representing over 350 non-governmental organizations from more than 70 countries, who met in Melbourne from 30 August to 1 September 2010.

Recognizing that:

- "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood".[1]
- The Millennium Development Goals are basic to human rights, to human development and to equity; achieving the Millennium Development Goals is a moral imperative.
- The Millennium Development Goals, all of which affect the health of populations, are significantly off-track for the poorest and least politically powerful people, despite progress in many countries and the increased efforts of the international community.
- Significant health challenges targeted by the Millennium Development Goals remain. They include the following:
  - 1 billion people do not have access to adequate and appropriate food
  - 2.6 billion people around the world lack access to an improved sanitation facility
  - 8 out of 10 people who are without access to safe drinking water live in rural areas
  - Almost 9 million children die before the age of five; uncounted more have preventable disabilities
  - At least 340,000 women die each year of pregnancy-related causes, including the lack of trained health-care professionals during childbirth
  - Millions of people die prematurely of non-communicable diseases, as well as tuberculosis, malaria and complications of AIDS every year
  - An estimated 420 million people in developing countries have a disability; 267 million worldwide have a preventable visual impairment
  - Human-induced environmental degradation causes short- and long-term health threats, including climate change

[1] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 1 (General Assembly resolution 217 (a) III).

- Most major physical and mental health problems of people in low-income countries can be prevented or treated by well-informed individuals, families and communities; international and national efforts must do much more to support family and community-based strategies.

- Communities have a right to a voice and significant influence in policy and programmes that affect their health and well-being.

- Informed citizens play a critical role in monitoring and improving the quality, effectiveness and sustainability of health and other services.

- Financial constraints are being experienced by many countries as a result of the global financial crisis and budget priorities. This is not an excuse to reduce efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

- The United Nations Secretary-General has appointed an advocacy group to build political will and mobilize global action to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

We, the people gathered here at the sixty-third annual Conference of the United Nations Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations, are in support of the Secretary-General's appeal for action, and we call upon all Governments, agencies, corporations and individuals to deliver on their human rights obligations to over a billion people living in poverty, by committing the finances and political will necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. We call upon parties at all levels to:

1. Ensure that national health and nutrition plans prioritize integrated and evidence-based health promotion, illness prevention and treatment services for all people.

2. Actively support, encourage and resource community voices to be heard through active representation in programme planning, implementation and evaluation, always including representation of women and men, children, youth and older persons, indigenous peoples, the disabled, and marginalized groups.

3. Ensure that all agencies, including donors, involved in health promotion and health-care delivery prioritize the formation and strengthening of national health systems to deliver sustainable and equitable health improvements. Provide additional assistance where required to achieve equity in health-related outcomes.

4. Ensure gender equality, empower women and expand programmes to end violence against women.

5. Ensure that Governments respect and implement existing international covenants and agreements that will make major improvements to health, such as the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and global policy recommendations for the retention of health workers.

6. Change international financial and trade systems so that they create equality of opportunity for people in resource-poor countries — fair trade not free trade and trade that maximizes health and well-being before profits.

7. Ensure urgent needs for financing are met, such as the replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization.

8. Significantly expand support for international and developing country non-governmental organizations. Coordinate activities among organizations, donors and Governments to achieve maximum efficiency and effectiveness in support of services for the most vulnerable.

9. Advocate for the conversion of military spending to greater expenditure on training and retraining health workers and teachers and on infrastructure for the health and education sectors.

To achieve the objectives outlined above, the citizens of the world depend on the political will and moral commitment of Governments and parties at all levels.

In conclusion, it is unacceptable that so many children and adults in low-income countries continue to suffer preventable illness, disability and premature death each year. The world knows how to prevent and treat most of the causes and has shown that well-focused efforts can significantly reduce the level of suffering. The Millennium Development Goals can be, indeed must be, achieved by 2015.

The present Declaration highlights the central role that individuals, families and communities must play in fostering global health. It compels all Governments and health actors to respect the rights of communities while also maximizing the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of their work by leveraging community knowledge and support.

We thank the people and Government of Australia, the State of Victoria and the city of Melbourne for their warm welcome and for hosting the sixty-third annual Conference of the United Nations Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations.